



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 21, 1910.

POLITICAL SPOKESMEN FOR LABOR.  
SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1.  
SHAMEFUL INCONSISTENCY.  
THE GAINS AND THE COST.  
SACRAMENTO'S LABOR TEMPLE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1910.

No. 36

## A CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR REFORM.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Growing out of the action of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, at its meeting held in Philadelphia some time ago, with regard to the social problem, to which reference was made in the labor press at the time, there was appointed a Commission on the Church and Social Service, consisting of about forty of the most prominent social workers in the United States. This commission has been organized for effective work, having a committee of direction of a dozen men; and two standing committees, one on research and the other on propaganda, there being sub-committees under the direction of each of these standing committees.

The commission also has a budget to prosecute its work. One of its most recent pieces of work, and probably its most significant, was the appointment of a committee of three to investigate and report upon the industrial situation at South Bethlehem, Pa., during a recent strike.

The committee reported the deplorable social and economic conditions of the 9000 workers in the steel mills. They called attention to the large amount of unnecessary Sunday work which is being carried on in the plant, and the excessive hours of labor; and to the small pay received for such work. The committee declared that the wage-scale paid in the plant leaves no option to the common laborer but the boarding boss method of living, with many men to the room. When a man has a family with him, they take in lodgers, or the woman often goes to work. On such a wage basis, the committee declared, American standards are impossible.

It was further recommended by the commission that the churches inaugurate a movement to place in the hands of some appropriate body the authority to determine when industrial operations are necessarily continuous, and must necessarily be performed on Sunday. As it is now, the decision is in the hands of the managers who are pressed for haste by purchasers, for output by their directors, and for profit by their stockholders, so that it is unfair to put the responsibility for drawing the line between what is necessary and what is unnecessary upon the shoulders of the managers; that, directly growing out of the Bethlehem situation, the Federal Government be urged to include in its specifications for armor plate, war vessels, construction work and the like, that the work be done on a six-day basis, and that where operations are necessarily continuous, the twenty-four hours be divided into three shifts of eight hours each, and that the United States Government should provide for certain minimum labor conditions in its contracts, as well as minimum specifications as to materials. As it is now, the progressive employer, who wants to be fair to his men, must compete for contracts at levels set by the least scrupulous. The tendency, therefore, is toward a lowering of standards which the churches of America, the committee declares, ought to be courageous enough to oppose.

Mrs. B. R. Buffham has been appointed Deputy Game Warden of New Mexico. She is authorized to make arrests, and the needless slaughtering of birds was the cause of seeking the position, in which she will have opportunity of combining energy with a love for the feathery kingdom.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## Political Spokesmen For Labor

It is not infrequent to read the opinion of some member of organized labor on the political situation. Usually these gentlemen consign all and sundry who may not have agreed with them in previous elections to the morgue, and place over their graves headstones bearing such legends as "enemies of labor," and so on.

This custom is all bosh. We have to be tolerant, and give the "other fellow" the right of expressing himself as he deems best, provided he keeps within reasonable bounds. When it comes to politics, there is such a widely divergent range of views, that it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule.

The political field is one in which we are not all agreed. It is to be presumed that we are united in the trade-union arena—that the call of the label and the principles of collective bargaining are planks over which there are no marked differences of opinion.

There are so many grades of "politics" that it is sometimes hard to keep track of them. One year differs from another. Perhaps today there will be violent opposition to a candidate, and tomorrow he will be taken to heart with a tenderness wonderful to behold. Or it may be that the man supported in days gone by is all that is bad at the present time.

There is nothing in these remarks that should be taken as indicative of criticism of principles, or of failure to lose sight of essential things. Rather is it the object to protest against any man or men presuming to speak for organized labor without authority, and to declare their beliefs as though the members of the movement were a unit in approval. Trade unions are not in the habit of giving their opinions on political topics. Until they do, it isn't right that anyone should pretend to speak for them.

To call names because candidates have failed to live up to the standard set by their critics is unnecessary, especially when there is a doubt in the public mind how far labor is represented in the denunciations.

Too much care cannot be taken to disassociate organized labor from some remarks lately appearing in the daily press. Each individual, whether a unionist or not, has the undoubted right of his opinion, but directly harsh words are used to denounce others, accompanied by a general use of the word "labor," it is time to call attention to the false position the trade unionists are placed in by individual use of the collective term.

It by no means follows that the man who "doesn't vote right" is an enemy of labor. Such a one may really be labor's friend, and a consistent follower of principle, as he sees it.

## LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 25

Mutual Life Insurance the Safest.

To the People. Letter No. 68.

"A tremendous crop of life-insurance companies organized on a stock basis have sprung up all over the land in recent years—especially in the last five years. Some of these companies have been organized for no other purpose than to do a legitimate, safe, life-insurance business; some have been organized for the purpose of making money for the stockholders; and some have been organized by promoters whose chief interest seems to have been to make a large commission in selling the stocks," says the New York "Life Bulletin."

"Whatever the motive of the organizers, the question arises among insurance men: What chances have these companies of permanent success? Will history repeat itself? Do the past experiences in this direction give a lesson and a warning as to the future? So many requests have been received for information of a historical character as to the record of mutual life-insurance companies versus stock life-insurance companies, organized on the level premium, legal reserve basis, that we have had the records searched from the earliest insurance experience in this country down to date, and we give in a pamphlet a complete list of all life-insurance companies ever organized in the United States on the level premium, legal reserve basis, whether mutual or stock, and furnish same for the benefit of our readers. So far as we can ascertain, after an exhaustive search, the list is complete and correct. A study of this list of companies will reveal the relatively greater security for the insured in a mutual company than in a stock company.

"Of course it goes without saying that the best managed, strongest stock company is as safe, and perhaps safer, than the poorest managed and weakest mutual company. The tables show that out of 315 stock life-insurance companies organized in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900, 195 companies have either failed, re-insured or retired from business, leaving only 120 companies continuing that were organized within this period. In many instances where companies reinsured the company later failed.

"On the other hand, out of 49 mutual companies organized since 1759, three retired from business after a very brief existence, without any loss to the policyholders, however, and only one became involved, to wit: the Life Association of America, St. Louis, Mo., organized in 1868, but which in 1870 took over the St. Louis Mutual, a stock company, afterwards retiring a portion of its stock and then changing its name to the Columbia Life with a smaller capital. This effort of a mutual life-insurance company to absorb a more important but disabled stock life-insurance company, resulted in the ultimate failure of the Life Association of America. This single exception, therefore, among mutual companies, was occasioned through its attempt to absorb and run a stock life-insurance company; hence we are able to make the statement that not a single purely mutual company has ever failed."

"All is but lip wisdom which wants experience."  
—Sir Philip Sydney.



**PERTAINING TO LOS ANGELES STRIKE.**

At last Saturday's meeting of the committee in charge of the southern strike, a report was read from the organizers in the Coalinga oil fields. The second tank constructed in the district since the trouble commenced shows marked evidence of inferior workmanship. The seams are unable to retain the oil, with the result that the seepage means loss of money and annoyance to those who paid their good money for what they believed would be competent work.

Six attorneys were engaged in defending pickets arrested for alleged violation of the anti-picketing ordinance. It was decided that all bills for attorneys' expenses must be sent to the secretary of the strike committee. An attorney's bill at \$20 a day was refused payment, and a reduction was requested.

The grocery store in the Los Angeles Labor Temple is unable to handle all the business coming its way. Manager W. R. Cammack has three assistants. A horse and delivery wagon have been purchased, and a second outfit has been rented. Arrangements were made to secure a loan of \$1000 to provide necessities for the grocery store, as well as additional horses and wagons.

Anton Johannsen reported that he had addressed eastern labor organizations, and believed that a large sum of money would soon be forthcoming to aid the strikers.

Clarence Darrow addressed the Chicago Federation of Labor in behalf of the men engaged in controversy, and presented the reasons for the strike in detail.

Paul Scharrenberg said that the Alaska Fishermen had donated the sum of \$1000 to the cause.

Andrew J. Gallagher stated that the Los Angeles convention of the State Federation of Labor had unanimously reiterated its belief in the struggle the workers are making, and pledged financial and moral support.

A mass meeting will shortly be held in Oakland to acquaint the unionists and sympathizers resident in the cross-bay cities with the situation in the south.

**FIGHT AGAINST "WELFARE PLAN."**

People who allowed themselves to be deluded by reports emanating from the Lake Carriers' Association that the strike of the Seamen's Union of the Great Lakes against the vessel owners was a thing of the past were given a gentle reminder a couple of weeks ago that this is not true. Huge posters, printed in big type, and put upon the billboards of eastern cities announce that the strike is still on and admonish workingmen to refuse to ship on any of the boats controlled by the Lake Carriers' Association.

This corporation, which is subsidiary to the United States Steel Corporation, has vowed to wipe unionism from the Great Lakes, and put in its place a pet scheme of its own which it styles the "Welfare Plan." This "Welfare Plan," as has been explained in these columns on several occasions, is nothing less than a system of slavery which the trust desires to put in operation.

It robs the seaman of his independence, reduce his wages to the starvation point, lengthens his hours of toil, and makes of him a target to be abused and imposed upon at will.

Against these conditions the members of the Seamen's Union have been battling for several years, and they intend to resist these encroachments upon their rights as American citizens till the last.

**GOOD HALLS TO RENT.**

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. There is a fine opportunity for an organization to rent the second largest hall every Tuesday evening. \*\*\*

**Men and Measures**

Samuel Cranston Benson, pastor of Glenside Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, writes: "The man is a fool who says that organized labor is responsible for the dynamiting in Los Angeles. You may as well accuse Carnegie and the Steel Trust and all corporation interests of being responsible for Harry Thaw murdering Stanford White in Madison Square Garden, New York. There are fanatics and maniacs everywhere, and they are individually responsible for their acts, be they rich and bloated or be they poor and toiling. The handsome rewards offered by labor give the lie to any such censure being placed upon it, and he is prejudiced indeed and unfair who would intimate that it should be laid at labor's door. In the name of eternal justice, let us be fair with one another, and also let the public be exceedingly careful lest the immense rewards offered shall tempt some unscrupulous villain to incriminate an innocent man while freedom is enjoyed by the guilty party."

The "Japanese Intelligence Office" of Berkeley, California, publishes a list of members and their addresses with the following introductory note: "We organized 'The Intelligence Office' under the new law of Berkeley, paid taxes, and a boy from our office is diligent and honest. We will be responsible for the boy." The brown men have secured such a hold in the college town that the residents now realize their undesirability. Protests have been made against the occupancy of the business section by Asiatic stores, and their residence quarter is about as slovenly as could be imagined. If the Japanese have found it necessary to advertise their boys as "diligent and honest," it may safely be assumed that some of the juveniles have reputations along reverse lines.

Definite standards of safety appliances to be attached to railway cars and locomotives have been agreed upon after nearly a third of a century of effort. It is estimated that the proposed changes in equipment will cost the railroads about \$5,000,000. The agreement was reached by a committee of experts appointed last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision reached is unanimous as to all equipment to be constructed in the future, except as to the placing of four-sill steps on non-projecting end box cars. That matter will have to be determined by the commission. The railroads have consistently fought the installation of safety appliances, due, of course, to the cost. It required not only official pressure, but the force of public opinion to make them do as they should have done many years ago.

What is known as "The Duluth Experiment" is now attracting a good deal of attention from other municipalities. It is simply an effort to make that portion of the community which most uses the streets and suburban roads contribute to their maintenance. It is called "The Wheelage Tax," and was voted by the city at its last election. Automobiles are taxed higher than other conveyances, owing to their ability to tear up—as well as down—the streets. Duluth expects to obtain between \$15,000 and \$20,000 from the tax.

Thirteen cannery superintendents employed by the Alaska Packers' Association were in Astoria, Oregon, last Tuesday from San Francisco to make an investigation of the sanitary salmon cans that have been used during the past season by some local canneries. The association is considering data regarding the cost of can-making machinery. One of the objects to be attained by the use of the new cans is the elimination of the greater part of the Chinese labor employed in the canneries, and which, on account of the steady advance in the contract price, has become a burden to the packers.

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## Report of Labor Council Delegates to State Convention



John I. Nolan and Andrew J. Gallagher were given a rising vote of thanks by the Labor Council for their excellent report as delegates to the eleventh annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. In part, they reported:

The convention adopted resolutions as follows: Indorsing the union label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; the Brewery Workers' International Union, and Laundry Workers.

The convention also declared the Bear Cigar Co. of Los Angeles, manufacturers of the El Tempo brand, the firm of Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., shoe manufacturers of Oakland; the Los Angeles Saddlery & Finding Co.; the Brydon Harness & Saddlery Co. of Los Angeles, and the Samson Iron Works and the Aurora Gas Engine Co. of Stockton, unfair to all trade unionists and sympathizers in the State.

Resolutions were also adopted providing for the State Federation using its best endeavors so that all work connected with the production of text books used in the schools of this State, be done within the confines of the State.

Resolutions pledging the membership and the election of candidates to the Legislature, pledging themselves to the enactment of laws prohibiting competition with convict labor.

Resolutions calling for a centralized legislative bureau in Sacramento during the session of the Legislature.

Resolutions indorsing the enactment of a Sunday-closing law for barber shops.

Resolutions calling upon trade unionists to refuse to eat the product of Latin bake shops to the end that organized bakers may be given the full support of the trade-union movement.

Resolutions indorsing the legislation proposed by Electrical Workers' Unions Nos. 151, 283 and 61, calling for the enactment of laws providing for the protection to life and limb to the men engaged in that calling.

Resolutions protesting against the extradition of Julius Wezosal, and calling upon Congressmen to change the treaty between the United States and Russia, and making it impossible to throw into American prisons and harass Russians for taking part in revolutionary work.

Resolutions indorsing H. R. Bill No. 19796, introduced by Congressman Gooble, providing for a forty-eight-hour week to post-office clerks.

Resolutions indorsing H. R. Bill No. 19546, introduced by Congressman Poindexter, eliminating the gag rule in the civil service regulations surrounding post-office clerks, and which prohibits them from a free discussion of Governmental affairs.

Resolutions opposing proposed Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1, and requesting trade unionists of this State to have their friends vote against it.

Resolutions declaring in favor of an interchange working card among hod carriers' unions in the State were referred to the executive council for consideration. The convention, however, adopted a motion declaring its sense in favor of interchangeable cards under reasonable conditions; the particular matter of the hod carriers was, however, referred to the California State Building Trades Council.

Resolutions indorsing the proposition submitted by Local Unions Nos. 151, 283, 61, 82 and 6 of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, outlining a plan of settlement of the factionalism existing in the ranks of this Council; this called for a joint convention of both factions, the same sitting at the same time with a representative of the A. F. of L. as mediator.

Resolutions declaring the Northern Electric

Railway Co., operating between Sacramento and Chico, unfair to organized labor.

Resolutions urging affiliated unions to add rules or laws to their constitution, encouraging their membership to demand the union label, card and button of all affiliated organizations, and asking for greater support of union labels.

Resolutions were introduced asking the convention to set aside the sum of 10 per cent of the income for the furtherance of organizing Women's Union Label Leagues; this was referred to the executive council, it being the sense of the convention that the amount asked was too great.

Resolutions pledging the convention to the furtherance of the work of the Asiatic Exclusion League and re-affirming its demand for legislation excluding all Asiatic immigrants; also Hindus.

Resolutions indorsing bill to amend section 644 of the Penal Code, relating to enticing seamen to desert, which had twice been vetoed by Governor Gillett.

A resolution denouncing the tactics of the National Association of Engineers was adopted, but the convention referred the question of opposing the licensing of engineers to the executive council to obtain evidence.

Resolutions indorsing the proposed bond issue of \$9,000,000, to be used for bettering port facilities of this State were indorsed.

Resolutions indorsing San Francisco for the proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, and also requesting the Exposition Commissioners to recognize organized labor in the construction and consummation of said exposition.

Resolution soliciting the aid of the State Building Trades Council in securing the employment of union men by the City Street Improvement Co. of San Francisco, on work that they are doing throughout the State.

Resolutions discouraging the printing of misleading political advertisements in the labor press prior to elections.

Resolutions calling upon the State Federation to use their influence in checking and wiping out the existence of the white slave traffic.

Resolutions requesting and urging affiliated unions to admit women to membership without bar.

Resolutions instructing the Legislative Agent at the next session to have the text book law amended, so as to provide for the free distribution of text books to the pupils of the schools in this State.

Resolutions prohibiting the employment of persons in hotels, restaurants, cafes and kitchens for more than nine hours in the thirteen in any one day, and resolutions calling for legislation prohibiting white people from patronizing Asiatics, and resolutions calling for legislation prohibiting the employment of females in any capacity in any place where liquor is served or given away, were referred to the executive council.

A resolution presented calling for legislation dealing with employment agencies that charge fees was referred to the executive council, with the recommendation that such legislation as will curb the iniquitous practice of employment agencies, or that will eliminate them entirely, be proposed and furthered by the executive council.

The following acts, or proposed acts were indorsed:

"An act to prohibit the importation of Pinkerton men, deputy sheriffs, etc., during time of strike, by providing that they must secure a license from the duly authorized body in the community in which they are to be employed as watchmen," was indorsed.

An act providing for the elimination of base-

ment bake shops, proposed by Bakers' Union, was indorsed.

An act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, restaurant, apartment house, workshop, place of amusement, or any other establishment in this State employing females, in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement, and a penalty for its violation.

The convention also approved the amending of section 351, relating to labels, of the Penal Code, as introduced in this Council by Garment Workers' Union No. 131, and proposed to the State convention.

The convention also approved a proposed enactment providing that in time of strike, persons advertising for employees must advertise the fact that a strike exists, and providing a penalty for failure for them or for their agents failing to do so.

The convention indorsed an act providing for the protection of employees as members of labor organizations, to the end that it shall be unlawful for any person in paying their employees their salary or wages, to inclose anything in their pay envelope, or to have anything printed thereon, which will in any way tend to coerce, compel or influence their opinions or actions not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as the conditions of such person or persons continuing in the employment of those that so attempt to do.

A resolution providing for a Board of State Examiners for barbers was referred to the executive council with power to act, when a proposed law was submitted to them.

In conclusion your delegates beg leave to thank the Council for the confidence imposed in them and to the honor done them, and here express the opinion that a bright day for trade unionism is dawning in the city of Los Angeles. It seems certain now that the metal tradesmen and the brewery workers and leather workers, having all of them splendidly fought, sacrificed and endured for labor's cause, at last are able to see the sun shine through the clouds. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of that city, so long terrible in the eyes of the workers, is now very largely a thing of the past; its ranks have been decimated by the splendidly-manuevered attacks of labor upon it; it is no longer able to wield the influence it formerly wielded. Its members refuse to contribute further to slaughtering trade union organizations, and its hopes for having paraded Los Angeles before the world as the only open shop town on the Pacific Coast have gone glimmering. Labor owes much to the brewery workers, metal trade unionists, and leather workers, and to all others who will in future be largely considered the pioneers of the movement, which will some day rival San Francisco in strength, effectiveness and discipline.

"They have named the baby after Uncle Belshazzar." "Has Uncle Belshazzar money?" "Do you suppose they liked the name?"

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### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### "Times" Explosion Charged to Gompers.

Washington, D. C.—The "American Industries," mouthpiece of the various manufacturers' associations throughout the United States, makes the charge in its current issue that Samuel Gompers and the officers of the American Federation of Labor are responsible for the destruction of the Los Angeles "Times" office.

Demanding the "punishment of those whose leadership furnished the murderous inspiration, whose attitude toward the law of the land set the example of unbridled and ferocious hatred, whose public harangues and private councils, and whose printed words emboldened the wretches to send to their deaths a score of their fellow men," the editor of "American Industries" finally makes this charge:

"This is not the first instance of assassination incited by inflammatory teachings. It is not the first time in our history when incendiary words brought deliberate murder. In that fact is this Los Angeles disaster similar to that other national crime which lost to us a good man and a great President."

#### Italians Denounce Lynching.

Chicago.—The lynching of Castenzio Ficarrotta and Angelo Albano, two union men, at Tampa, has so stirred the Italians in this city that protest meetings are being held to be followed by like demonstrations in every city having an Italian colony.

The general strike in Tampa has involved 13,000 men; of these 4000 have left the city and the remainder intend to fight the battle to a finish. The two murdered men were accused of shooting at the bookkeeper of a non-union firm of cigar makers, and on their way to jail were mobbed and lynched. Not the slightest evidence as to their guilt has ever been produced.

The Central Labor Union of Tampa has demanded of Governor Gilchrist that he declare martial law and thus curb the Mayor and his satellites, as the lives of working men and women are not safe in the city.

#### Neckwear Workers to Strike.

New York.—During the past year conditions have grown worse and worse in the neckwear trade. Shortly after the strike last year knitted ties went into the market, which put about 1000 men and women out of employment. The bosses took advantage of this, and continuously cut the wages, until it became impossible for a neckwear maker to earn a living wage. The girls have been working for from \$3 to \$6 per week, and the men have been earning from \$6 to \$12 per week, only a small number of men getting \$12.

It is expected that over 10,000 men and women will be involved in the strike. About 70 per cent of the neckwear makers are women.

#### Railroad Clerks Tie Up Traffic.

New Orleans.—The International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks having met with refusal on the part of the railroad companies to establish just working rules and pay a fair increase in wages, is on strike on the Northwestern Alabama and Vicksburg, the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, and the Queen and Crescent railroad lines in Louisiana.

A sympathetic strike in this city of the 1500 members of Locals 53, 54, 55 of the International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, is also considered probable, because the original railroads involved are utilizing other lines than their own over which to transport goods. The clerks on these lines are not willing to be indirectly used as strike breakers, and are preparing to walk out.

#### Los Angeles Plot Grows.

Los Angeles.—In this city there are gathered from all parts of the United States detectives and professional strike breakers, whose agility to make evidence suitable to the ends of their employers has won for them infamous notoriety in Colorado and Idaho. They are after the enormous rewards offered by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association in connection with the destruction of the "Times" office, and they intend to get the money.

Fortunately for Los Angeles labor, the State Federation of Labor held its convention in this city immediately after the explosion, and pledged every ounce of its moral and financial strength to the support of the battle now assuming national proportions.

That the plot planned in this city against organized labor has now for its purpose the implication of labor leaders in the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times," is thoroughly believed. Rewards by the tens of thousands of dollars are not as baits to catch minnows, assert union men.

#### Teachers Back Union Politics.

Chicago.—The executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor will co-operate with the Teachers' Federation in a campaign to include a personal visit and appeal to every union man in this city, asking him to vote "Yes" on the following three questions of public policy which are to appear upon the ballots at the coming election:

"Amendment of the State Constitution by the next General Assembly providing for the control of legislation by the people by means of the initiative and referendum.

"The enactment by the next General Assembly of a comprehensive civil service law, extending the merit system, and thus promoting efficiency and economy.

"The enactment of a corrupt practices act limiting the amount a candidate and his supporters may spend in seeking office, and providing for an itemized statement, under oath, showing expenditures."

#### Prisons Menace Labor's Product.

Washington.—Resolutions adopted by the International Prison Congress demanded that every prisoner in a penal institution should be kept at useful and productive employment under men trained to direct such industries.

The only delegate objecting to the resolutions was Senator Auguste Pierentoni, of Rome, who called attention to the fact that the enormous commercial product of such a plan would infringe on the product of free labor and would certainly meet the active opposition of the trade unions.

Proof of the menace to free labor in these prison products is cited in the fact that here in the United States 75 per cent of the entire annual output of working shirts, numbering 4,500,000, is the product of convict labor, that one prison trust alone controls the output of eleven penitentiaries and reformatories, and that in New Jersey the convicts receive from the prison trust 26 cents a day; nine hours constitutes a day's work.

#### Bank Clerks Organize.

New York.—Clerks employed in the East Side offices and banks have organized, with the assistance of B. Weinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and will apply for a charter to the American Federation of Labor.

Most of these clerks are poorly paid, and are compelled to work long hours. Lately there has been a movement to demand higher wages, but none of them attempted to make demands on the employers for fear of being discharged. Finally, seeing the hopelessness of individual action, they agreed to form a union, and now a collective demand for more wages and better conditions will be made upon their employers.

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**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT No. 1.****By Richard Caverly.**

The State Legislature adjourned on the morning of October 5th, having accomplished the purpose for which it was convened, namely, to adopt a constitutional amendment separating State and county taxation in place of that which passed the Legislature at the 1909 session.

It provides that certain public-service and other corporations shall be taxed entirely and exclusively for State purposes on their gross income. These taxes are to be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county and municipal, except that any company may be required to pay for a special privilege or franchise granted by the authorities of a municipality.

A two-thirds vote of each house of the State Legislature is required to change any rates of taxation fixed by this amendment. This is the most revolutionary measure ever introduced in this State, and gives the corporations a decided advantage over the people—a special privilege.

It is claimed by the advocates of the proposed change that the corporations can be made to bear a more equitable share of taxes, and that tax dodging will be reduced to the minimum, but we fear they never learned of the "Golden Rule" of taxation; that is, "never tax anything movable, that would be of value to your community, that could or would run away, or that could or would come to you."

Oregon, under the initiative, enacted a law levying a gross earning tax on corporations, applied only to interstate business. It is not giving satisfaction, and they now propose a change at the next election.

It is much wiser for the people to increase their power by removing the constitutional restrictions now imposed, or proposed, and have power in their own hands, by initiative, to declare what property shall be taxed and what property shall be exempt.

We should be willing to trust ourselves and our fellow citizens of our own county with power to decide for our county, by a majority vote, what property shall be taxed and what property, if any, shall be exempt from taxation in our county, or State.

This proposed change is a special privilege, very favorable to the corporations. The holders of special privilege know that if they can make the laws fixing the tax rate, they can exempt their own property from taxation, and at the same time control the distribution of the wealth produced by the people. Control of the law-making power gives control of the distribution of wealth, because wealth is distributed by law, though it is produced by labor. The people must pay out of their own pockets all the cost of bad and inefficient government caused by regulating taxation and exemption for private profit.

But what is a special privilege? A land title, is simply a special privilege created by law.

If we analyze it, we shall find that it is very similar in its nature to the ownership of a slave. The value of land, like the value of the slave, consists in the power of the owner to appropriate to himself the future production of other men who must use that land, or have dealings with the people who do use it.

The value of land, therefore, like that of slaves, is entirely a future value. It is in the nature of a mortgage on future production of the producers of wealth, who must use that land directly or indirectly in the course of their daily pursuits.

The law, therefore, when it grants this privilege, is simply transferring the title to a part of the future production of the community, from those who produce it to the landowner, and we know the corporations hold thousands of acres of land that would be exempt by the proposed change.

When the law made slavery, it did not create

any value. It transferred the title to the wealth which the slave might produce in the future from him to his master. Like land values, it was in the nature of a mortgage on the future production of the slave, which the slave had to make good with his labor.

What we call land values, does not constitute any real wealth. The price of land only represents the wealth the owner is able to absorb from all those who produce it, either with head or hand, by reason of his law-created privilege.

When this selling price is reduced by taxation, or wiped out by the repeal of the privilege, no real wealth is destroyed. The only change effected would be that the producers would retain for themselves that portion of their own production which had been previously absorbed by the landowner.

Mr. Pinchot, in his Minneapolis speech, said: "Conservation has captured the nation. It is a moral issue, and the heart of it is this: For whose benefit shall our natural resources be conserved, for the benefit of all the people, or for the benefit of a few?"

Certain capitalists have tried to secure a title to Alaska coal lands for a song, which would make them the absolute owners forever. Do they want it merely to work those coal veins? No! What they want is the power to keep others from working those coal fields—the power to transfer to themselves and others the future production of the workers of that locality, and of all the people who will have to use that coal in the future. Such a special privilege would make them enormously rich at the expense of the future workers of Alaska and of the United States.

A magazine writer some time ago told the following story. In the Island of Martinique, after the destruction of St. Pierre, its principal city, by Mt. Pelee, some travelers visited the islands and expected to find a scene of desolation and waste. But to his surprise, he found that the island was more prosperous than ever before for generations. Wages had greatly advanced, and industry was active as never before. He inquired the reason of this strange phenomenon from some resident friends, and was told that nearly all the rich landowners of the island lived in St. Pierre, and most of them, including all their relatives, had been annihilated by the eruption, and the record of land titles and of mortgages and debts had also been completely destroyed. To be sure, many of the laboring class had also been killed, but the remainder of them went out upon the land to work, free from the obligations which weighed down their predecessors.

The destructive forces of nature which had wrought such havoc and confusion in the island had also destroyed the parasite who had been absorbing the greater part of the fruit of their labor. The volcanic forces which had exploded the mountain had also lifted the burden of special privilege—the taxing power—from their backs, and they stood forth free men once more to satisfy their wants by their own labor, as nature intended.

Of course, if the same system of land tenure were retained, it would in time produce the same result, and create other landlords and other tenants and the same accompanying extremes of riches and poverty.

But the point that this illustration makes clear is that the only real wealth that had been destroyed were the buildings and implements and the personal property. The destruction of land titles and landlords had not destroyed any real wealth; only privilege was destroyed.

What are bad taxes? All taxes are bad which bear most heavily upon those who are least able to pay, and who derive the least benefits from government.

Any tax is bad which takes from the poverty of the poor to add to the wealth of the rich.

Any tax is bad which can be easily evaded by fraud or falsehood, and is therefore only paid by the honest and truthful.

Any tax is bad which can only be collected by oppressive and degrading methods.

Any tax is bad which unnecessarily hinders the increase of wealth and comfort among the people as a whole.

Any tax is bad which corrupts the morals of the people, or which necessarily brings into existence a class which finds its profits in promoting wastefulness and extravagance in public affairs.

Any tax is bad which makes the real taxpayer—the wealth producers—pay it twice over, while the government receives it but once.

But if taxes were once confined strictly to land values, all this would be changed.

It may be true that the proposed change in the system of taxation has been devised free from corporate influences, but it seems to bear the stamp of corporation origin.

It certainly will bear easier on the corporations in hard times, and heavier on the rest of the State, and it presents grave danger of evasion, but the assessment of the earnings of a corporation is not so simple as it may appear, especially when they are engaged in interstate commerce.

Even assuming that the Board of Equalization which will make the assessment will be perfectly honest, and free from corporate influence, it will yet be a task beyond their power to arrive at correct figures if the corporations care to prevent it. The history of the Interstate Commerce Commission has shown that the large corporations can so fix their books that the apparent earnings are by no means the real ones.

A public document, intended for the information of the people, was suppressed at the request of the president of the United States Express Company, not because the information would injure the people, but because it would show how the people are taxed for the private profit of express companies.

And besides this, we cannot expect to have a fair and unbiased Board of Equalization, but we know that corporations have great political power, and we certainly ought to expect that when the tax of the corporate interests lies in the hands of an elected or appointed board, those interests will seek to control that board, and sooner or later will succeed in controlling it.

It may be that the corporations will be perfectly docile and willing to be taxed to the proper amount, but their past history in this State gives us no reason to expect this.

Vote "No" on Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 1.

**STARTS THE SECOND YEAR.**

The "Twentieth Century Magazine" for October opens the second year of this review, which under the editorial management of B. O. Flower has taken in twelve months a leading place among the original reviews devoted to the discussion of serious problems. The magazine is in every way a worthy successor to "The Arena," which was founded by Mr. Flower.

Among the contributors to the October issue are Edwin Markham, George Wharton James, Professor Charles Zueblin, ex-Governor L. F. C. Garvin, Hon. John D. Works, Rev. Edgar F. Blanchard, Dr. Charles E. Page and Julia Scott Vrooman.

The content matter will appeal to all progressive and thoughtful people.

The "Twentieth Century Magazine" already fills a unique position among the leading liberal and progressive publications of the Anglo-Saxon world. As some one has happily said, "It is the trade journal of democracy."

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.  
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1910.

"There is in man's nature a secret inclination and motion towards love for others, which, if it be not spent upon some one or a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh men become humane and charitable, as it is seen sometimes in friars. Nuptial love maketh mankind, friendly love perfecteth it, but wanton love corrupteth and embaseth it."—Francis Bacon.

Convict and Asiatic labor may easily be combated by that power in the hands of the consumer—the union label. Hire free white labor to do your work. The way is so simple that no one need err therein.

Last Sunday afternoon the Asiatic Exclusion League commended Dr. W. M. Glover of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service for his discovery of the disease known as "hookworm" among the Hindus who have been coming to the Pacific Coast in shoals. It is now proved that the Hindus are a menace to health, as well as to all that pertains to the civilization of the Occident.

The proposal of the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to legislate to prevent the robbery of the people by short weight and measure deserves all possible commendation and support. San Francisco has been backward too long in this important respect. Dishonesty in business is as bad as in other walks of life. Fair dealing pays. Unfair dealing should also pay—fines and terms of imprisonment.

The lynching of two union cigar makers at Tampa, Florida, is the cause of vigorous, country-wide protest. There is a strike in progress in the cigar industry for good and sufficient reasons, and officials of the union are sometimes called "agitators," and attempts on their lives are not uncommon. Italian societies are to the fore with their protests, for the two men lynched belonged to that race. Union and Socialistic organizations have also expressed their disapproval at the Tampa method of showing dislike.

Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 at a special meeting on October 8th, empowered its board of directors to admit any printer in the city who desired to join the organization. This action was taken because the explosion had thrown out of work a number of non-union printers, and it was desired to help the latter. Another generous act was the letter of President Ralph L. Criswell of No. 174 to Business Manager H. G. Chandler of the "Times," in which he said: "I take this means of expressing my sincere regret on account of the terrible accident which befell the 'Times' this morning, and by authority of the board of directors of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 I hereby tender you our aid in getting out your paper until such time as you may wish to dispense with our services."

## SHAMEFUL INCONSISTENCY.

In one of the labor columns of a San Francisco daily last week there was printed a story about a "labor leader" who purchased a hat for a considerable sum of money—minus the union label. The reporter who wrote the article has given the name and the store, and states that he can prove the truth of his story.

The "Labor Clarion" had an experience a couple of years ago that illustrates the need of a heading such as the one at the top of this article. A leading hatter had an advertising contract. After it expired, he was asked for a renewal. He said that he had decided not to use the paper, that while he had found it a good medium, yet two of the best-known men in the movement were in the habit of patronizing him and buying a non-union product of a familiar hatters' factory. Mr. Merchant was of the opinion that if these gentlemen violated all the principles of the labor movement, that it was nearly useless to expect others to be consistent, especially in view of the fact that he carried an ample supply of union-made hats, and the men of whom he complained were receiving good salaries from the organized workers.

We went to some pains to ascertain whether this report was true. Unfortunately, we believe it was. There was a temptation to make the names public, as well as the situation, but there is a natural shrinking from such a step.

However, it is certainly high time that men who are receiving salaries from organized labor, as well as those who are paid by other employers, should live up to the tenets of their faith. There are inconsistencies in life that we cannot escape. The perfect man or woman, either in or out of the labor movement, does not exist.

When a unionist goes into a hat store and deliberately passes up a union-made product for one of unfair origin, there is no possible excuse. This is a major crime against the cause, especially in view of the hatters' trouble and its likelihood of proving a pioneer in the field of onslaughts on other trade unions. The hatters' label has received such advertising that it seems almost unbelievable that there should be any lapse from a path that is so broad that none can fail to see it.

And the story about the hatters' label applies with equal force to all other labels. We need to wake up. There is no reason why perfection should be looked for from one in office, but it is reasonable to ask that some measure of consistency be shown, considering the importance of the matter and the ease with which union-made articles may be purchased.

Let all unionists be leaders in asking for and insisting upon the insignia of fair products—the label that gives eloquent testimony of the manner in which the article to which it is attached was made. We should patronize this class of goods exclusively.

## THE GAINS AND THE COST.

State Labor Commissioner W. E. McEwen of Minnesota welcomed his brother plumbers, gas fitters and steam fitters to their seventeenth biennial convention in St. Paul at the end of last month. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It took us fifteen years to raise our pay from \$2.50 per day to \$5 per day, and to decrease the hours of labor from ten hours to eight hours a day. All that this advantage cost me in tribute to organized labor was but \$60. Some workers oppose the tribute they must pay to secure these benefits, and declare that the union shop is an un-American institution because it levies tribute, but I declare that it is a most American institution, for it runs on the same principle as does our Government in exacting support for its free institutions."

There is an eloquent trade-union sermon preached in the above paragraph. It differs but

little from the actual experience of thousands in the movement. The cost of dues and assessments is infinitesimal compared to the gains that have come to all of us. Sometimes men and women will complain at the cost, but a little analysis of what we receive in return will make an optimist of the dyed-in-the-wool pessimist.

As Mr. McEwen puts it, the wage in his craft has been raised exactly 100 per cent—from \$2.50 a day to \$5. In addition to that, the hours were reduced from ten to eight. And all of this for an expenditure of \$60. Can you beat it? Two or three weeks' increase in wage would pay all the dues that Mr. McEwen was called upon to turn over to the financial secretary of the union to which he belongs. The stouter pay envelope and the large number of extra hours for the unionist each week are the best testimony of the splendid service rendered by the trade unions to not only their members, but to society.

Next time you feel that the month's dues and assessments are burdensome, remember the remarks of the Labor Commissioner of Minnesota. Then think of the time—not so long ago—when you had to work the hour or two longer each day, and you received a smaller wage than at present. These important gains are yours. And the cost was so small, all things considered, that it should be deemed a trifle alongside the betterments turned over as a result of selling our labor collectively.

## SACRAMENTO'S LABOR TEMPLE.

At 11 o'clock last Sunday morning, the corner stone of the Sacramento Labor Temple was laid in the presence of several hundred trade unionists and friends. A band of twenty pieces discoursed the music. The directors of the Labor Temple Association were in charge of the ceremony. The usual papers and union mementos were placed in the copper box that was deposited in the stone.

President E. J. Heffner of the association delivered the opening address. He was followed by James T. Gormley, president of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, Alfred Dalton, Jr., the "Father of the Labor Temple," and William Pook, past president of the Building Trades Council.

The corner stone bears this inscription: "Labor Temple, erected by (Reproduction of Arm and Hammer, Labor's Emblem) Labor Omnia Vincit, Organized Labor of Sacramento, A. D. 1910."

The first meeting of a joint committee from the Building Trades Council and the Federated Trades Council to discuss and plan for the Labor Temple was held April 4, 1905, while the first stockholders' meeting was held July 11, 1905. Articles of incorporation were filed November 27, 1905. An agreement to purchase from F. A. McManus, the site of the new Temple, was reached July 28, 1906. The deed for the lot was delivered by F. A. McManus to the Labor Temple Association June 29, 1907. The contract for the building of the Temple was signed March 9, 1910.

San Francisco unionists extend their hearty congratulations to the faithful of the capital city. The structure soon to be completed will be five stories high, standing on a lot 55 feet wide and 80 feet deep. The years of steady plodding have shown an excellent result, and in the days to come Sacramento will have a splendid Labor Temple—a monument to the cause, an investment worth more than money in its association, and an example of what can be accomplished by men and women who strive to reach a given end, and who are actuated by singleness of purpose and sincerity.

"As the ink eradicator blots out mistakes, so truth effectually removes our errors—when we apply it."—Elizabeth Katz.



**NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.****Criminal Retaliation to Criminal Doctrine.**

The Imperial (California) "Daily Standard" is published by E. F. Howe & Sons. In the issue of October 3d is printed a leading editorial on the "Times" calamity that is reproduced as a viewpoint slightly different from some other papers:

"For lo these many years the Los Angeles 'Times' has been preaching that anarchistic doctrine that capitalistic war on society can do no harm, but retaliation by labor is of the devil.

"And from the seed of class hatred it has sown it now has reaped the full harvest of a crime before which the whole nation must stand aghast.

"Instead of adopting the patriotic principle that in a republic there is no proper place for predatory organization of either capital or of labor, but all men must be compelled to recognize the inherent rights of others, the 'Times' sold itself to capitalistic debauchers of cities, allied itself with the giant corporation which for forty years has corrupted California's government, became a party to every corporate despotism preying on labor and on the activities of its city and its State, and at the same time taught the foul doctrine that every laboring man who joined with his fellow men to work out their mutual welfare was a cut-throat, a robber and a fiend.

"The contractors and jobbing houses of Los Angeles organized unions that laid down the despotic law that no employee of any one member could be employed by another member without the written consent of the first. A disagreement between employer and employee compels the latter to leave the city if he cannot get a written permit from his former employer to earn an honest living. It is a re-establishment of the old feudal law that compelled a serf to remain upon certain land and till it, but this despotism is right in the eyes of the 'Times,' for capital can do no wrong.

"The head of the San Francisco street-car system bribed his way to certain franchises, sinking his city into greater depths of civic infamy than it had ever before known, but the Los Angeles 'Times' became the avowed champion of the despoiler of San Francisco, on its old theory that capital can do no wrong and labor can do no right; and Pat Calhoun, the despoiler, paid for tens of thousands of copies of the 'Times' to be distributed in San Francisco in his defense.

"And while thus prostituting itself to greed for the bounty of corrupt capital, the 'Times' never ceased to flaunt its theory that for a man to be a member of any trade union is prima facie evidence that he is a traitor and a dynamiter.

"That fiends incarnate have found their way into trade unions is just as true as that men of the same type get into the capitalist class, but the 'Times' could never see but one side of this great series of labor problems.

"And now, having for many years taught the doctrine that unionism is hell and capitalism is angelic, some crazed villains have taken the 'Times' at its word and have given it an object lesson in crime.

"Such villainy as that which prompted the destruction of the 'Times' building, with its awful loss of life, is growing rarer as the world grows older. But such acts grow rare because of the growth of education and recognition of human rights. They grow rare despite such doctrines of class hatred as the 'Times' inculcates, and they grow rare because each year there are fewer men and fewer newspapers willing to prostitute themselves as the 'Times' has done."

\* \* \*

**Capitalization of Winter Sunshine Urged.**

The immigration of consumptives to the arid and semi-arid southwest is a serious problem, asserts a physician in a letter to the State Board of Health. He suggests that the Legislature be

asked to consider the establishing of tuberculosis farms on accessible reclaimed portions of the desert, and that private capital be encouraged to erect other sanatoria which will draw consumptives away from hotels, boarding houses and private residences.

The observer of the tuberculosis situation in Southern California, who signs himself O. L. Bronson, M. D., writes in part as follows: "California has unlimited areas where there is aridity and winter sunshine with altitude ranging from below sea level to an elevation of several thousand feet. These portions are irrigable and fertile, but are unproductive wastes for want of settlers. Why, then, in the name of humanity and common sense should consumptives be forced to crowd into hotels, and lodging houses of towns and cities, with no diversion but to walk the streets and cough, with homesickness and restaurant cooking aiding the ravages of disease, imperiling public safety and their own lives for want of suitable places to go to? Why could not California pioneer a project which would enable a consumptive to get the use of a canvas house and plot of land at cost rent, and medical attendance, if desired, at nominal cost? At such a place, the patient could have the companionship of his family, he could occupy himself when convalescent with the care of a dozen hens or a bed of onions; his attendant or his children could produce milk, eggs and vegetables for the table. Limit the admission, if you choose, to patients who have long in the State; but lay a foundation."

\* \* \*

**Writers on England's Problems.**

Two writers—Paul Lambeth and Phillip Everett—who send over syndicate copy for American newspapers, referred in their letters of last week to two questions agitating the minds of many residents of Great Britain. Mr. Lambeth said:

"As time progresses, it becomes clearer that the Osborne judgment in the House of Lords will be the dominant issue in politics here. Trade unionists say they will push it to the front and have it decided once for all that an Englishman can spend his money as he chooses. The Osborne judgment, as is well known, exempts members of unions as a body from paying one shilling a year for the support of labor members of Parliament. At the formal opening of new premises of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in Euston road, Sidney Webb, who performed the ceremony, referred to the judgment, observing that although the House of Lords was supreme in regard to declaring what the law was, they were of no account whatever when the matter had to be considered what the law should be. A national congress to consider the matter will be held."

Mr. Everett lays stress on the land question: "English conservatives are easily alarmed, but nothing has alarmed them more than the recent statement of the Lord Advocate, that it is the intention of the present English Cabinet to lift all taxation from men's labor industry and energy, and to carry out the theories of Henry George by basing all taxation on land and land alone, and that the present valuation of land is made, not for the purpose of the present budget taxes, but for another far greater purpose.

"A great cry is being raised all over the country by men who realize that if such plans are carried out they will not only have to carry their fair share of taxation, which they are now exempt from, but they will no longer be able to afford to keep hundreds of thousands of acres lying idle for no other purpose than to provide themselves and their friends with happy hunting grounds. That the land will then be made the means of helping thousands of men to support themselves, counts with them for nothing in comparison with the suffering it will cause their pheasants and grouse."

**DO NOT LOSE CONTROL OVER TAXES.**

By Edward P. E. Troy.

"Revenue and Taxation" Constitutional Amendment No. 1 will do away with the last vestige of control the people have over the enormously valuable power rights in California. Herbert Knox Smith, United States Commissioner of Corporations, in his address before the National Conservation Congress last September, warned the people against the gigantic monopoly of water power that is developing in the United States; and stated that in California four companies now dominate that field. He advised that public control and authority to destroy such monopolies never be surrendered by the Nation or State.

As "The power to tax is the power to destroy," so the people of California may now destroy any monopoly of water power if they so wish. The proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 1 would change the present system of taxation from that of taxing the value of all property to that of collecting from electric power companies a tax equal to 4 per cent of their gross receipts from operation.

No other taxes or licenses of any kind could be collected from these companies, should this amendment be adopted. No matter how much the burdens of other taxpayers might be increased, this percentage will remain the same. To be sure, the special session of the Legislature gave two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature the power to change this tax. While a majority of the members of the houses of the Legislature may pass laws that affect the life, liberty and property of citizens, these and other public-service corporations are made immune from such control. They have to bribe but fourteen members of the Senate to forever prevent any increase in their taxes.

It is estimated that but 30 per cent of the water power in California is developed and in use. Although our laws require that no person may hold such rights without putting them to a proper use, the larger part of this power has been claimed by private persons for many years.

The assessor of any county has the power to compel the relinquishment of these claims by increasing their assessed value, and making the burden of taxes so heavy that it will not pay to hold them. In fact, our tax commission says that under present law "there is no limit in the power of the assessor to tax corporations." Should this amendment be adopted, as the tax commission says, "The vexed question would disappear." The corporations would be safe, beyond the power of assessors; but other unfortunate taxpayers would still be at their mercy.

Should this proposed amendment be adopted, one company, or any number of companies might hold all of the available power in California, and be secure in its possession. No tax would have to be paid on any part of it, except 4 per cent of the revenue it might bring. Thus the monopoly might be maintained without cost. Others seeking to develop power, and break the monopoly, could not obtain it, because of this possession, although held out of use.

Nothing could be done by the State to destroy the monopoly that Commissioner Knox tells us is sure to come in California. As long as these companies put these power rights to such a nominal use that they could be classed by a friendly State Board of Equalization as "operative property," no other tax could be levied upon them.

No specially-taxed class should ever be created. None should be removed from the power of the State. All should be subject to the needs of the government. None should be permitted to control valuable rights, without paying taxes on them. No system should ever be adopted that will permit the accumulation of large properties, out of use and untaxed.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 14, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Kelly. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Bakers No. 24—Jack Zamford, vice John Zipperle. Pile Drivers No. 77—Frank Lively, vice Matt McKenna. Tile Layers—F. C. McDonald, M. J. Kirwin. Chauffeurs—K. A. Drager, vice H. Selig. Felt and Composition Roofers—Wm. Maloney, vice O. B. Webber. Plasterers—Wm. Simpson, R. McDonald, R. Downing, M. Kelly, Thomas Callaghan, Hugh Walsh. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Department of Public Works, relative to paving middle of dangerous street with basalt blocks. From Sailors' Union, reporting on complaint of Carpenters and stated that persons working on unfair jobs were not their members. From Brewery Workmen No. 7, Chauffeurs No. 265, Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers No. 10333, Waiters No. 30 and Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, stating that they had adopted resolutions relating to labels, buttons, etc., and would incorporate same in their laws. Referred to Label Section—From Union Label Department of the A. F. of L., requesting a demand for union label gloves. Referred to "Labor Clarion" and Building Trades Council—From Molders' Union No. 287, calling attention to the unfair Champion Blower and Forge Company of Lancaster, Pa., and requesting our moral support. From Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of regular monthly meeting. From Street Carmen No. 538 of Columbus, Ohio, thanking Council for donation. From Veteran Firemen, asking approval of their proposition to increase pension. Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, complaint against the Knox Auto Delivery Company. From Joint District Council of Teamsters, indorsing complaint of Retail Delivery Drivers' Union. From Stable Employees' Union No. 404, asking for boycott on Front street stable operated by C. Demetrak. From Chauffeurs' Union, copy of proposed wage scale. From Massachusetts Unions, requesting financial assistance for consumptives' home. From Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting that Marron Bros., 2019 Fillmore street, be declared unfair. From Mailers' Union No. 18, stating they have received indorsement of their wage scale from International. Referred to Secretary for Investigation and Reply—From Garment Workers of St. Louis, giving names of firms patronizing unfair Marx & Haas clothing. From T. Johns, acting vice-president of the Fifth District, I. B. E. W., requesting information as to addresses of affiliated unions. From Central Labor Council of Portland, asking for information on the Industrial Conciliation Board and its formation. Referred to Law and Legislative Committee with Favorable Recommendation—From Painters' Union No. 19, resolution that candidates be pledged to legislation so that all work of a mechanical nature on State buildings shall be done by free men and not by convict labor. Referred to Firemen's Union No. 86—Complaint of persons employed in Western Sugar Refinery against change in conditions.

A complaint was received from Firemen's Union to the effect that the New Method Laundry was not living up to the decision made by arbitrators on the contentions between themselves and Engineers; the Firemen stated that a fireman had been placed back on the job, but that almost immediately he was discharged. It was moved that the New Method Laundry be advised to place the fireman back in his position in accordance with the decision of the arbitration board; motion carried.

A communication was received from M. P. Mavell, secretary-treasurer of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, thanking Council for deferring action on transfer of men; and from Secretary Morrison, inclosing demand of J. C. Skemp, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers' International Union, asking that the decision of the A. F. of L. be enforced. It was moved that a copy of the decision from Secretary Morrison be sent to Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 6, and to Painters' District Council; motion carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Fureseth indorsing the proposed plan of amalgamation of factions of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which, on motion, were indorsed.

**Reports of Unions**—Upholsterers—Still out; have received \$2000 from International. Barbers—Business dull; boycott still on Ellis street shops. Bartenders—Roeder's saloon unfair; were unionizing many places; request a demand for their button. Pressmen No. 21—Some firms still having work done at the unfair Schmidt Lithograph Company; makers of Zee-Nut and Haas Bros.' candy stores will not withdraw patronage. Electrical Workers No. 151—Pacific Telephone Company not a fair job; hope that delegates will demand the card of men repairing phones. Retail Shoe Clerks—Getting stronger every day; request a demand for their card. Cooks No. 44—John's Grill on Ellis street unfair. Retail Delivery Drivers—Imperial Cash Store on Market street unfair. Cigar Makers—Tampa, Florida, strike still on; hope for a demand for blue label of their organization. Broom Makers—Ask purchasers of brooms to demand their label. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Deplore "Times" disaster; stand ready to increase assessment, if necessary, for the benefit of Los Angeles strikers. Steam Shovelmen—Five strikes on throughout the country; membership being assessed to meet demand.

**Label Section**—No report; hope for a better attendance at meetings.

**Executive Committee**—Committee reported progress on proposed agreements of Mailers' Union and Pile Drivers' Union; also on the dispute between Carpenters and Cemetery Employees. On the McMahon & Keyer and Tailors' dispute, the committee recommends in the event of this firm settling its troubles with Independent Union and signing the scale of prices that Tailors' Union No. 2 be advised to grant said firm the union label; should the local union fail to do so, then the committee recommended that the Council instruct the secretary to communicate with the International office of the Tailors to that end, and if the International office fails to comply the committee recommends that the case be permitted to rest in the hands of the executive committee for further action; moved to concur; motion carried.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Delegate Johnson moved that the report of the law and legislative committee on Charter amendments be made a special order of business for the hour of 9:30 p. m. next Friday evening; motion carried.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Delegates to State Federation of Labor submitted a report upon the proceedings of that body. On motion, the report was received and filed, and delegates tendered a rising vote of thanks. (See page 5.)

**Trial Committee**—The committee appointed to hear charges against Delegate J. J. Murphy preferred by Delegate J. P. Sherbesmen, reported that they believed the charges preferred against Bro. Murphy to be unfounded; that he was acting in his own belief according to the agreement, and also for the best interest of his organization. The report was signed by the whole committee.

On motion, the report was concurred in, and charges against Bro. Murphy dismissed.

**Unfinished Business**—Delegate Bonsor of Solicitors' Union asked for the reading of communication from Newspaper Publishers' Association, in which they declined to recognize Solicitors' Union. On motion, action on the request of the

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SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

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The only  
LAUNDRY  
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Solicitors' Union for a boycott on the San Francisco "Call" was made a special order of business for 9 p. m. next Friday evening.

**Receipts and Expenses**—Total receipts, \$294. Total expenses, \$319.30.

Adjourned at 10.30 p. m.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

#### THE EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The "Labor Clarion" is in receipt of the following communication from New York City, and publishes it for the information of readers:

"The Eight-Hour League of America desires to call your attention to the possibilities of the eight-hour workday as the paramount issue in the Presidential election of 1912.

"The eight-hour workday has been one of the cardinal demands of organized labor for many years, and the best interests of the nation now demand its general adoption.

"No greater question confronts American statesmen than how to provide opportunity for all who wish to make an honest living. The universal eight-hour workday is the most practical solution of the problem.

"It was the opposition of the party in power to the extension of the eight-hour workday favored by the American Federation of Labor that compelled that organization to enter the political arena.

"The demand for the eight-hour workday furnishes the basis upon which all the progressive forces of the nation can unite, as well as the ground on which all labor, organized and unorganized, can combine. It is an issue they thoroughly understand and know. Its adoption will benefit all business, and improve the condition of the working masses by shortening their hours of labor, raising wages, and making it less difficult to secure employment. It will enable them to stand together and present a united front in opposition to those who are endeavoring to fasten a system of industrial slavery on the wealth producers of the country.

"Trusting we will have your co-operation in the interests of progressive democracy to help achieve this most vital reform, so that industrial slavery, like chattel slavery, may be abolished, and government by the consent of the governed be applied to our industrial as well as political affairs. Fraternally yours,

"EIGHT-HOUR LEAGUE OF AMERICA."

#### INDUSTRIAL INSPECTOR APPOINTED.

Miss Rose M. Myers of Bindery Women's Union No. 125 was chosen last Friday as Industrial Inspector for women in this city. The position is new. An appropriation was made by the Board of Supervisors last week, and the appointment followed. Miss Myers has been prominent in the affairs of the bindery women for several years, she is a delegate to the Labor Council, and has an extensive knowledge of the movement.

There were several applicants for the position. It will be well to extend to Miss Myers every support possible, to the end that the conditions surrounding women working for a living may be improved. In other cities a woman inspector is not unknown. It is impossible for men to fill the position satisfactorily, for women naturally prefer to talk over such matters as come within the province of a female inspector with one of their own sex.

Woggs: "So young Saphead and his father are carrying on the business?" Boggs: "Yes. The old man does the business while young Saphead does the carrying on."

#### Thrust and Parry

"To take action on the resignation of their late president, William H. Rogers, the members of the Independent Workers' Contractors' and Producers' Association met last Tuesday evening at headquarters, 151 S. First street, and following considerable caustic comment on the alleged attitude of Mr. Rogers towards the principles of the organization, it was resolved that he be forthwith expelled from membership. In his letter of resignation, tendered at the meeting held on October 3d, Rogers stated that he was dropping out of the office because its original purpose had become obscured through the alleged ambition of one man, whom he refrained from naming. His letter concluded as follows: 'The association is being twisted out of its course, and as I have no pride in, nor taste for the presidency of a strike breakers' bureau, I resign this office.'—San Jose "Union."

Evidently there is a "rift within the lute" in the Garden City's "independent" organization. The president who resigned because he didn't like to be associated with a strike-breaking business showed excellent judgment. The real purpose of these mushroom bodies soon becomes known, and the spirit of Americanism revolts at the insincerity of the promoters' claims.

"I am a stand-patter in every sense of the word, and proud of the patriotic history of Blaine and 'Czar' Tom Reed in their uphill fight for American labor, and would stand by old Joe Cannon to the end."—Geo. A. Knight of San Francisco.

We learn out of school. Whether the gentleman with the megaphone voice means to include Joe Cannon among those who have done so much "in their uphill fight for labor" is not grasped at first reading. The average politician plays with words recklessly and with abandon.

"It is our desire to co-operate with State legislators, in promoting uniform, sound, industrial indemnity legislation and our duty to oppose unsound legislation."—National Association of Manufacturers.

There is no doubt about the co-operation with legislators on the part of the mercantile interests. While legitimate at times, too frequently it has been the reverse. If child labor, employers' liability and other "sound" measures are before a Legislature, it is usually certain that the N. A. of M. will "co-operate" in a lively opposition. Perhaps all such laws are considered "unsound." Any proposed legislation that interferes with the making of dollars oft-times comes under that head.

'Rastus: "Mighty mean man I'm working for." Rufus: "What's the matter?" 'Rastus: "Took the legs off the wheelbarrow so's I can't set it down an' rest."

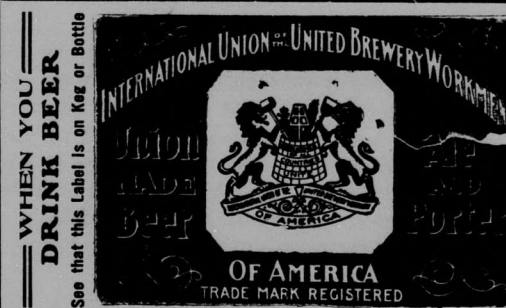
"Have you noticed, my friend, how many fools there are on earth?" "Yes; there's always one more than you think."

#### Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

#### HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Oct., Orange on White.

#### Summerfield & Haines

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



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Perkins Rubber Heel  
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Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more  
Keep your money at home

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#### UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

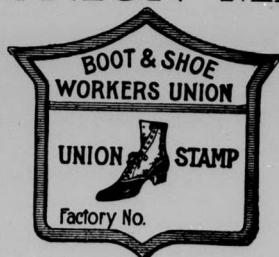
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.



246 SUMMER STREET



### Notes in Union Life

Death has taken the following unionists during the past week: Mads Lund of the laundry drivers, Martin J. Toohey of the cement workers, John Santos of the teamsters (No. 85), August H. Lindstrom of the carpenters (No. 483), Robert Roy of the pile drivers, bridge and structural iron workers, Arthur E. Fouts of the musicians, and Thomas Hetherington of the housesmiths and architectural iron workers.

The strike of the upholsterers ended on October 19th. The men have returned to work under the same conditions that prevailed before they went out, and the matters in controversy will be submitted to arbitration. A board of seven will be chosen, three from each side, and Mayor McCarthy will probably be the seventh member.

The steam laundry workers have voted to continue the weekly assessment to Los Angeles, and have donated to the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

A loan of \$500 has been advanced by the molders toward the Los Angeles grocery store. The returns from this establishment will surely make any loan a paying venture.

If unionists and friends ask the shoe clerks who wait upon them for their cards, it will be a very material help in keeping the organization up to its present high standard.

An invitation is extended to all to attend the printers' ball in Dreamland Rink, Steiner street, near Sutter, tomorrow (Saturday) night.

The conciliation board discussing the eight-hour situation in the iron trades is holding sessions, and it will take some time to digest the evidence and render an opinion.

Arthur E. Fouts of the musicians, who died last Monday, was proprietor of the Antiseptic barber shops of Berkeley. He was prominent in several fraternal organizations.

The electrical workers complain that the Pacific Telephone Company does not observe union requirements. Insist that the electrician who installs or repairs in stores, offices or homes in which you are interested shall carry a union card.

The "Labor Clarion" would appreciate the suggestion to its advertisers that their co-operation in using this paper is reciprocated.

An amalgamation has taken place between the machine and hand coopers. The new title will be Coopers' International Local No. 65.

The moving picture operators have generously donated a machine to be used by the Label Section of the Labor Council in its efforts to advance this important branch of trade-union life.

A downtown firm has signified its willingness to use the product of union glove workers. Miss Carrie Farmer has been interesting herself in the welfare of the craft.

George W. Bell will represent the gas workers and water workers—who have combined their unions—in the St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Bell will leave for the east at an early date, and expects to visit the Labor Temple in Kansas City.

A wagon advertising the products of Gripe Nuts Post was sneaked into the Labor Day parade at Springfield, Mo., but as soon as the boys caught on they refused to march until the offensive wagon was put out of line.

Raymond Robins, Fletcher Dobyns and other men of like caliber are canvassing Illinois in favor of a "public policy" or popular advisory vote on plans submitted by a conference held in Peoria, Illinois, to further direct legislation by means of the initiative, referendum and recall, a State-wide civil service law to prevent spoilsmanship, and a corrupt practices law to prevent politico-business corruption.

### THE "M. AND M." DISSECTED.

The Los Angeles "Record" of October 8th handled C. H. Plummer, president of the famed Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, in such a way that the editorial is commended to our readers. It takes the wind out of the sails of those gentlemen who have for so long placed themselves on a pedestal—because they are financially able—and have refused to talk with other men over industrial matters, even though all are just as vitally concerned as each other in the problems at hand. For a sample of the "closed shop" in its illiberal sense, and an example of the way not to conduct business, the southern union of merchants and manufacturers has won a place in public disesteem. The "Record" says:

"C. H. Plummer, president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and secretary of the Anderson & Chanslor Co., Spring street grocers, has written a communication 'explaining' the relation of the M. and M. to labor.

"He says the M. and M. 'is irrevocably committed to the principle of the open shop and the inalienable right of every American citizen to work when, where and for whom he pleases and just so long as we retain our manhood and have breath in our bodies we expect to continue this fight against union labor as at present organized and exploited.'

"He then goes on to say that the M. and M. is not fighting labor and the laboring man; oh, mercy, no, but merely fighting the unions; and further says that M. and M. is 'fighting them not for reason that they are organizations of labor, but because such organization is not along right lines,' that is, of course, lines that the M. and M. regards as right.

"Mr. Plummer does condescend to say: 'While I am willing to concede that there are honest men among these leaders (referring to the labor leaders), they are not sufficiently strong to combat the other element.'

"But it is something to know that the M. and M. really believes that there are even a few honest men in the unions.

"Continuing, Mr. Plummer says: 'Our association is not and has not opposed any endeavor of labor to better its condition or to assume its just and proper position in the great body politic.'

"Fine! Labor can go right ahead and improve its condition all it wants to, just so long as it does it in the way the M. and M. thinks proper, and it can assume any position it wants to, just so long as that position is properly subservient to the M. and M.

"Of course the unions are organizations of men, and so is the M. and M., or do the members of that august body consider themselves a little higher up than mere men? But the unions have not attempted to say along what lines the M. and M. should organize.

"Coming down to the local situation, Mr. Plummer says: 'As to the immediate situation in Los Angeles, in view of the dastardly crimes (which have not yet been proven) which have appalled the whole world, it is to be regretted that organized labor here is still dominated by this element which I have mentioned, and are being illy advised now, as has been the case many times before.'

"Mr. Plummer then proceeds to advise, not illy, of course, as follows: 'What should be done by the unions of Los Angeles, and at once, is not alone to disavow any connection with such a crime, as this is merely a perfunctory action, but make such disavowal emphatic by relegating to the background that element among them who have fomented the trouble existing between labor and our manufacturers.'

"By all means, let the M. and M. be relegated to the background, for as 'fomenters of trouble' it has shown itself to be the real article.

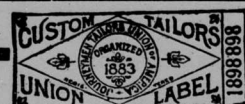
"Mr. Plummer closes his communication by saying: 'The sooner labor recognizes the seriousness of the present situation and realizes the crystallization of sentiment against the present manner of waging the war of labor for their rights, where they may appear just that much sooner, will they come into their own.'

"In other words, just as soon as labor recognizes the M. and M. as its dictator, does just as the M. and M. says, and is a good dog, when kicked, cuffed and abused generally, the sooner will the M. and M. be able to do just as it pleases, without any regard for the common people, and everything will be lovely—for the M. and M.

"Oh, Piffle!"

"Pride requires very costly food—its keeper's happiness."—Colton.

## UNION MEN



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It means more money kept at home and more employment. Every ready-made suit you wear means more money sent East and less employment here. We make good suits to order as low as

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## Replies of Candidates to Questions Asked

A few weeks ago the "Labor Clarion" printed a series of questions propounded by the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council. The following are some of the answers received from candidates for office. It is desired that full publicity be given these replies, and our contemporaries in this State are asked to assist to that end.

### PART IV.

By Job Harriman,

Candidate for United States Senator.

(1) I am opposed to Asiatic, such as Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Hindu immigration.

(2) I am and for many years past have been in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall.

(3) I am in favor of electing United States Senators by direct vote, and until such time as the Constitution may be amended, am in favor of a State-wide advisory vote for that office.

(4) I am in favor of an employers' liability law, and the abolition of the fellow-servant rule, and such other modification of existing laws, and enactment of new laws, as will aid the worker in procuring all proper recompense for the injuries sustained during the course of his employment.

(5) I am opposed to the salary-loan business, and all forms of usury, and believe that usury laws should be placed upon our statute books so that it would include such business, and would use my influence to that effect, or would support any law that would reach the evil.

(6) I am opposed to private employment agencies, and believe in a State Bureau of Labor under the supervision of the labor unions of the land.

(7) I do not believe that the courts or the police or the military should in any way interfere with strikes, and only those laws that are always in force regarding the preservation of the peace should be enforced during the strikes.

(8) I am in favor of woman suffrage, and would vote for any law to that effect.

(9) I will support all labor laws tending to better the conditions of the worker.

These have been my views for the last twenty years, and I would use all my influence in putting any or all laws upon the statute books that would make for the carrying out of the principles above advocated.

By David Henderson,

Candidate for Assemblyman.

As a candidate for the Assembly upon the Socialist ticket, I am pledged to the support of any and all legislation in the interest of the working class, I can therefore freely pledge myself to work for and support the various propositions submitted.

(1) As the importing of Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, Hindus and other Asiatics is a weapon in the hands of the employing class to keep down wages, therefore tending to lower the standard of living of the American workers, I shall use what power and influence I may have to bring about their exclusion.

(2) As direct legislation is the only means whereby the people can get and keep control of their government, it is hardly necessary to say that it shall have my undivided attention and support at all times.

(3) Until such time as we can abolish the Senate, I shall certainly use what power and influence I may possess in favor of a State-wide advisory vote for that office.

(4) The employers' liability law, being directly in the interest of the wage worker, I shall use

my best endeavors to put such a law upon the statutes of this State.

(5) Not being a lawyer, am at loss to say what would be the best way to abolish these harpies, but will pledge my support to any measure that some brighter mind may suggest.

(6) Private employment agencies are an effective means of fleecing the needy workers. I believe the city and county should take the responsibility of its unemployed, and see to it that they are directed and assisted to the places where employment is to be had, the expense of same to be charged to the employer.

(7) I know that the shorter time between pay days is a decided advantage to the workers. I shall therefore use my influence to have such a law enacted.

(8) So long as the employing class have control of the courts, police, military and executive officials, they will use them against the workers in strikes, therefore let the workers unite at the ballot box to the end that they may control these agencies.

(9) The right of the women to the ballot commands my influence and support at all times.

(10) I will use what influence and power I may possess in the interest of the several propositions mentioned in this article, my motive at all times being: Is it in the interest of the working class—Vote "Yes." Is it against the interest of the working class—Vote "No."

By John A. Keefe,

Candidate for Assemblyman.

(1) I am and shall at all times be opposed to the admission of Asiatic labor, and pledge my support to any and all measures tending to the strengthening of the existing laws as against the tearing down of whatever precautions now obtain covering this very vital problem.

(2) I am in favor of direct legislation, and will support all measures tending to bring about such legislation.

(3) My position on this question is that the representatives in the United States Senate should be chosen by the people, not by the "interests."

(4) If elected, will work for and demand the enactment of a law for the protection of labor in the form of an "employers' liability law," and demand that it be made as stringent as possible.

(5) The question of "loan sharks" is a very grave problem, one that I wish to see abolished, and will vote for and support any measure that will mean the abolishment of this evil.

(6) I believe the State of California should take up and maintain employment agencies, especially in the principal laboring centers, thus doing away with the present "hold up" methods in vogue, and will support any measure that might come up looking to the doing away of this nefarious pursuit.

(7) I believe regular pay days of twice a month would tend to alleviate many of the hardships that now exist under the present system of monthly pay days, and pledge myself to support any bill that will bring this about.

(8) I am opposed to the interference by courts, police, military, etc., in event of strikes, but would favor the appointment of a court of arbitration to settle any and all disputes that might arise between labor and capital.

(9) Regarding women's suffrage, would be in favor of putting this matter up to the people in the form of a constitutional amendment, thus settling once and for all whether the people of this State wish to accord to women the right to vote.

(10) Being a member of the Typographical Union, and a past president thereof (of Sacramento Union), naturally will go on record as opposing any measure that will tend to the downfall of labor, and shall oppose at all times laws bringing into competition convict labor with free labor.

By W. A. Patton,

Candidate for Assemblyman.

(1) As to the exclusion of Asiatics, the effect of an influx of any and all types of laborers whose standard of living is lower than ours is to give the employers a powerful weapon to weaken the unions and reduce the standard of living of the American worker.

(2) I do not believe that even the old quotation "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," goes far enough; but would say instead that government derives its just powers (when it has any that are just) from the equal participation in that government of all that are governed by it. The initiative, referendum and recall seem to me to be the best means to accomplish this.

(3) The system of electing Senators and the President and the appointment of the judiciary along with many other things, I think ought to be abolished, out of justice to our respected ancestors. The dead should give the living absolute home rule, and I pledge myself to work for it.

(4) When the employer risks his property, he has various forms of insurance to reimburse him in case of loss. Though the worker risks only his life and health, I believe that an insurance for him or her, free from legal delays and loopholes, is even more necessary. And this at the expense of the employer, for the purpose of making it expensive for him to needlessly kill or maim the workers.

(5) A system of State and municipal loan bureaus where the workers can secure loans at a low rate of interest is what I shall support to supplant the loan sharks.

(6) I think such a bureau should be run in connection with a system of State employment agencies, and the whole under control of the unions.

(7) When a dollar has been earned, it belongs in the keeping of the one who earned it, and I will do all that may be in my power to put it there as quickly as possible.

(8) The practice of the civil and military authorities in interfering in strikes and industrial disputes is just another thing that gives the lie to boasted freedom.

(9) I am in favor of woman suffrage.

(10) I am in favor of and will support all legislation that is in the interest of the working class. I have no other purpose than the attainment of the fullest possible benefit for the working class, to which I belong.

I will support all these measures as advocated.

By William H. Williams,

Candidate for Assemblyman.

(1) I am heartily in sympathy with the total exclusion of all Asiatics.

(2) I believe in the initiative, the referendum and recall, and sincerely believe that the people should have the right of sovereignty.

(3) My views on the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people is the same as on all previous questions, and will carry out the views expressed to the best of my ability.

(4) Am in full accord with organized labor regarding employers' liability law, fellow-servant



rule, and will work in harmony for change of laws accordingly.

(5) I believe a weekly pay day would greatly reduce the chances of the loan sharks doing business, and I am in favor of drastic legislation to remedy the evil.

(6) I believe that every private employment agency should be put out of business, and the same to be conducted by city, county and State with the assistance of the labor unions.

(7) My position is that pay day should be every Saturday night for all employees.

(8) In regard to the subject of interference by courts, police and military in strikes, I am certainly against such interference, and think the workers should put members of their own class in such positions, so as to be able to handle such questions for their own interest.

(9) Yes, I most decidedly favor equal suffrage.

(10) Am in full accord with organized labor's demands in this regard, and shall use all the influence bestowed upon me if elected to carry out the same to the fullest of my ability, as well as all the other proposals submitted.

### BURDENS BORNE BY LABOR.

By Robert Hunter.

If there is any strange thing on this earth it is the burden of the land.

The land is said to be the gift of God to his children.

Like the air, the water and the sun, land it is said was intended for the good of man.

Like the woods, the coal mines, the ore mines and the oil wells, land it is said was given as a precious gift to man.

Why, therefore, has land become a burden, a crushing burden on the back of labor?

Ireland is a nation that has been ruined again and again by the burden of the land.

At the door of the land there stood a man collecting toll, and no matter how the Irish labored, the only one enriched was he who collected toll.

When the land improved the toll increased. When the worker built better houses and better barns, the toll increased.

When the worker improved his crops, his stock, his fences, and his roads, the toll increased.

And the land of Ireland became a burden to Ireland, and the man who collected toll became the curse of Ireland.

Even in the day of famine the man was there insisting on his toll, and at last the Irish ran away from the burden of the land in Ireland.

They fled from famine and misery and that awful figure at the door, and they came, along with Germans, Swedes, Poles, Italians and Russians—multitudes of them, to another island, called Manhattan.

And they went to work here to improve the land. They built roadways and parkways and palaces and sky scrapers and warehouses and railroads and bridges and tunnels.

And the world seemed to be getting rich, but the workers soon saw that with every improvement made the burden of the land was increased, and with every soul brought into the world the burden of the land increased.

And the toll? The toll has gone higher and higher until in no place else in the world does the man at the door collect such toll.

A few potatoes in Ireland would have paid for the space that bring in Manhattan a fabulous sum and here, too, the man stands at the door.

No one escapes him. The widow, the orphan, the unemployed—they must all pay him first.

He has only to stand at the gate or hire some one to stand at the gate and collect his toll, and the Irish, the Germans, the Bohemians, the Italians and the Jews toil to pay him toll.

And that toll mounts higher and higher each year.

New laborers are born and new immigrants



**This \$2.50  
Stiff Hat  
Yours for \$1.95**

**MEN'S  
UNION-MADE  
SUITS**

**Remarkably popular  
because remarkably  
good** **\$15**

**S. N. WOOD & CO.**  
Market at 4th Street

come, and as the houses mount higher and higher toward the sky the toll mounts with them.

From hundreds the toll has gone to thousands, and from thousands to ten thousands, and from ten thousands to hundreds of thousands, and from hundreds of thousands to millions of hard-earned dollars.

And who pays the toll? Who bears the burden of the land? Can idleness pay toll? Can useless labor pay toll? Do capitalists pay toll?

Well—it is an old story. John Gray who lived many years ago told the story, and many others have told it again and again, and perhaps better. But Gray's words will serve our purpose.

"We have endeavored to show," said Gray in 1831, "that the real income of the country, which consists in the quantity of wealth annually created by the labor of the people, is taken from its producers chiefly by the rent of the land, by the rent of houses, by the interest on money, and by the profit of persons who buy their labor from them at one price and sell it at another."

The burden of the land is the debt—the debt humanity owes to those who own the land, and as an old Greek once said, "Debts make freemen slaves."

Small new printing plant for sale on easy terms, central location on Market street. Apply at 1182 Market street between 10 and 12 a. m. \*\*\*

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
Imperial Cash Store, 225 Market.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Milton D. McCaslin died last Friday, October 14th, in the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. While his health had been poor for some time, yet the end came unexpectedly. The deceased was born in Auburn, Kansas, forty-nine years ago. He was initiated into Seattle Typographical Union in 1882, and had worked in nearly all the leading Pacific Coast cities. For several years Mr. McCaslin was affiliated with Los Angeles Union, and came to San Francisco nearly a decade ago. An expert linotyper and a man of sterling integrity, Milton D. McCaslin is mourned by the printing craft. His unionism was always unquestioned, and was tried on several occasions and never found wanting. He was a man of whom any body of men would be proud to have on the membership roll. Mrs. McCaslin and two daughters are bereaved by the death. The wife has left for Colorado Springs to arrange for the disposition of the remains. It is thought the wishes of Mr. McCaslin's father and mother, both of whom are over eighty years of age and residents of Kansas City, will determine the last resting place of the man whom No. 21 deeply regrets to lose.

Don't forget the ball tomorrow (Saturday) evening in Dreamland Rink, Steiner street, near Sutter. No. 21 is responsible for the entertainment, and it will show the right feeling of fraternalism if the response is generous. The energetic committee in charge has advertised the ball in a manner that has left nothing to be desired. Attend, and have your friends and acquaintances attend. The proceeds will be devoted toward the fund for entertaining the I. T. U. convention.

At the last meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, Homer Gambler was initiated, and applications were received from Charles Gerlach and Ed. F. Coleman. The splendid returns given by this beneficial organization for union printers warrant the statement that members of No. 21 should investigate—and then join.

In the issue of October 7th there appeared a paragraph to the effect that International President James M. Lynch was spending a vacation in Yosemite Valley. The item was printed in good faith, and was given to the writer of "Typographical Topics" by two of No. 21's members, who believed the statement and who thought it could be published as a matter of information. We find that President Lynch was not enjoying a vacation at the time mentioned, that he had not been on the Pacific Coast since his trip several months ago, and that he has not had a vacation in ten years. While the I. T. U. law gives both the president and secretary-treasurer a vacation of thirty days each year, yet the proviso that "such vacation shall not interrupt the ordinary workings of their offices" necessitates close connection with headquarters. Hence this correction.

The "Call" baseball team won the newspaper championship on October 9th, and eleven handsome silver loving cups, donated by Charles de Young, will be treasured as souvenirs of the victory. The other teams showed a high class of ball, but the agile athletes of the "Call" would not be denied, and they deserve all the congratulations that have been their portion.

When Fred Nissen resigned the superintendency of the Stanley-Taylor Company, he was called into the office by the members of the firm and presented with a solid silver salver bearing the following inscription: "To Eugene Frederick Nissen, from the Stanley-Taylor Company of San Francisco; in appreciation of many years of efficient service and pleasant association; June 20, 1904—October 1, 1910." Mr. Nissen is now general manager of the Sunset Publishing House.

Los Angeles Typographical Union has sent out an official communication asking printers to stay away from that city.



**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

**Alaska Fishermen**—95 Steuart.

**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1**—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2**—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3**—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4**—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5**—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Bakers, No. 24**—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Barbers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

**Bartenders, No. 41**—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

**Beer Drivers, No. 227**—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers, No. 293**—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Bindery Women, No. 125**—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Boat Builders**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers, No. 25**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Boiler Makers, No. 205**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

**Boiler Makers, No. 410**—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

**Bookbinders, No. 31**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

**Bootblacks**—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

**Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Brewery Workmen, No. 7**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Butchers**—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

**Carpenters, No. 22**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Carpenters, No. 304**—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Carpenters, No. 483**—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

**Carpenters, No. 1082**—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

**Carpenters, No. 1640**—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cemetery Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Cement Workers, No. 1**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon**, business agent, 395 Franklin.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Composition Roofers, No. 25**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

**Cooks, No. 44**—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers, No. 65**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Drug Clerks, No. 472**—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Electrical Workers, No. 6**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Electrical Workers, No. 151**—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

**Electrical Workers, No. 537**—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

**Electrical Workers, No. 633**—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

**Elevator Constructors, No. 8**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Furniture Handlers, No. 1**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Garment Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Garment Workers, No. 131**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Granite Cutters**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary**, 1178 Market.

**Hoisting Engineers, No. 59**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Lumber Clerks' Association**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1**—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

**Machinists, No. 68**—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

**Mailers**—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Marble Cutters, No. 44**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Marble Workers, No. 38**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Millmen, No. 422**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Millmen, No. 423**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Millwrights, No. 766**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Molders, No. 164**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight. Business office, 39 Bartlett.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831**—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

**Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

**Painters, No. 19**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Paste Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

**Pavers, No. 18**—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Photo Engravers, No. 8**—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

**Plasterers, No. 66**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters**—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

**Printing Pressmen, No. 24**—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

**Rammermen**—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks, No. 432**—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

**Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410**—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Riggers' Protective Union**—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104**—Meet 224 Guerrero.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

**Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510**—Meet Building Trades Temple.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Stable Employees**—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Steam Engineers, No. 64**—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29**—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

**Street Railway Employees**—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

**Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Tanners**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

**Teamsters, No. 216**—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Teamsters**—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Tobacco Workers**—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

**Typographical, No. 21**—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

**United Glass Workers**—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**United Laborers of S. F.**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

**Upholsterers**—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Varnishers and Polishers**—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

**Waiters, No. 30**—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

**Waitresses, No. 48**—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

**Water Workers, No. 12,306**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

**Web Pressmen**—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Wood Carvers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

**For Women in Union and Home**

The answers of candidates for political honors to the questions propounded by the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council have been closely followed. It is refreshing to note that the majority have come out in favor of equal suffrage, and very few have opposed the desire of women to vote. As usual, there are some men who are afraid to either affirm or deny, but then that is to be expected of a sex strong in some respects but weak in others. No one ever heard of a woman who wasn't either for or against the proposition!

An industrial inspector for San Francisco is a good appointment. Sanitary surroundings frequently need attention, and the confidences necessary and proper in this connection are better in the hands of a woman. There are a large number of factories and workshops in this city employing women and girls exclusively—hence the need of an inspector of the same sex.

The Women's Union Label League will be noted above in the directory of unions. Every woman who cares for the larger powers that come from organization should join. Mrs. Hannah Nolan is doing a splendid work. She has addressed women's societies all around the bay, and has impressed upon them the help they can give by insisting upon the union label. The league is in a position to do untold good. It deserves unanimous support.

The New York State Labor Commissioner has appointed Miss Frances Kellor to take charge of the new Bureau of Industries.

The types of outdoor womankind and of her exploits are as varied as femininity itself, says "Collier's." Today one hears of Mrs. Roy Devereux, a writer of talent, penetrating the old-world desert, studying simoons, date-raising, and modern engineering; tomorrow, of Miss Blanche Scott, a Vassar girl, driving an auto across the continent on a dare and topping off with a biplane ascent in California. Miss Constance Warren of Newport is reported as walking twenty-eight miles on an 82-degree day and again rowing from Hazard's Beach to a Newport wharf in a flat-bottom skiff; Mrs. D. H. Woolf of Kansas City, a twenty-four-year-old suffragist, tramps with her husband from Missouri to New York. Miss Louise Wingate of Twilight Park is said to have thirty-three Catskill peaks to her credit. And a London paper reports that three girls, aged seventeen, fourteen, and fourteen, have swum two and a half miles in the Thames, being in the water over an hour and a half.

Of the 12,000 saleswomen in New York department stores, one-third are wives and mothers, the greater part of these having taking positions after their marriage.



**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, October 18th, C. H. Cassasa presiding. Transfers were deposited by C. L. Griswold, Local No. 20; W. E. Hunter, Local No. 432; D. E. Harley, Local No. 241; Miss Jennie Fraser, Local No. 12.

Members were given permission to volunteer services on November 9th and December 2d for the annual T. M. A. memorial services and benefit. Members were also given permission to volunteer for benefit to be tendered Mrs. Olsen, at Nineteenth and St. Mary's avenue.

J. H. Meyer was appointed a member of the board of directors, to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of J. J. Atkins.

J. D. Scott was appointed a delegate to the Alameda County Labor Council, to succeed A. W. Fisk.

Geo. Pacheco has been appointed a member of the examination board, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. Arriola.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held on Thursday, October 13th. A resolution was passed unanimously providing that communications go out to all the locals of the American Federation of Musicians, asking the different locals throughout the United States to use their influence with their respective representatives in Congress with the object of securing the Panama-Pacific Exposition for San Francisco in 1915.

The proposed amendment relative to the length of time the contractor has in which to pay members employed, reducing the same to forty-eight

hours after the engagement takes place, was before the meeting. It caused a great deal of discussion, and, upon vote, was defeated.

Resolutions of the Label Section of the Labor Council, relative to inserting a clause in the by-laws making it imperative for members to demand the label or card, was passed unanimously.

Strike assessments of 25 cents per week are now due and payable. It would be well for members to pay these assessments promptly, thereby saving much inconvenience at the end of the quarter.

The following reinstatements are reported: W. Augernuende, K. Baumgartel, C. Birkholz, C. Brand, D. C. Bush, A. R. Burrell, M. Bendell, R. T. Copley, C. E. Davis, R. Fernanzas, E. P. Foote, Mrs. M. K. Green, Mrs. J. P. Hildreth, W. Lehman, R. McGuirk, C. S. Packard, A. Schildkret, G. Schiedner, Mrs. C. E. F. Schroeder, H. J. Stewart, Miss E. Z. Stone, A. C. Thurston, A. Timmins, E. W. Tubbs, J. Maas.

**FROM THE SOCIALISTS.**

The Socialist party hereby desires to repudiate any printed matter not bearing the union label, and issued by a so-called Socialist Club on McAllister street.

Our constitution contains a specific clause calling for the union label on all printing, and not only in San Francisco, but throughout the country, we insist upon the label on all printing of our organization.

JOHN KELLER, Secretary Socialist Party.

"Were you quarreling with your wife when I came in? I heard you talking loud." "No. When we're quarreling she's the one that talks."

The House of Values

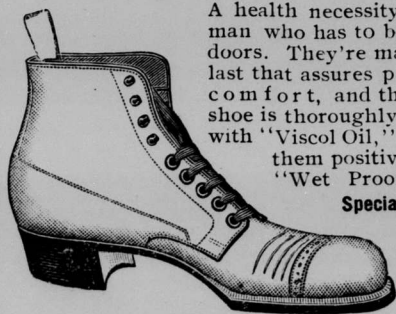
B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday Nights Until 10

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.***"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton****SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE****WET-PROOF SHOES****UNION STAMPED**

The kind that will keep your feet dry—and prevent colds—  
Don't Wait—Buy a Pair Now.

**Men's  
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**ORPHEUM.**

The list of artists who contribute to the Orpheum program next week indicates an entertainment of rare merit and great enjoyment. Miss Augusta Glose will present her pianologue, spoken songs and imitations of types. Spissell Bros. and Company will introduce their novel and original pantomime comedy, "The Continental Waiter." Leona Thurber and Harry Madison will appear in an unconventional skit called "On a Shopping Tour," which consists of dialogue, song and dance. William Flemen and his company are expected to score heavily in a sketch by Victor Smalley called "Back to Boston." Next week will be the last of John P. Wade and Co. in "Marse Shelby's Chicken Dinner," Quinn and Mitchell, The Flying Martins, and of the beautiful and gifted Spanish vocalist, actress and danseuse La Tortajada.

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